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WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM

Let us examine the phenomenon and then proceed to reason concerning it. Boys leave the farm in Ontario, Quebec, and the eastern and western provinces. Boys leave United States farms in all the states. Great Britain shows the same movement, and so does almost the whole, if not quite the whole, civilized world. They move from sterile farms, but also from fertile farms; from eastern farms and from western farms; from prosperous farms and from unprosperous farms; from farms where conditions are hard, also from farms where conditions are easy. The educated boy moves, also the uneducated. Such is the breadth of the movement. They move to join the working class, to become laborers, mechanics, artisans; to become clerks in stores, bankers, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, ministers and artists. They move to villages, to towns, to cities. They come everywhere, they are everywhere, they enter every walk of life. For so widespread a phenomenon, it is useless to look for a local cause. They are not driven by poverty, for the rich leave as well as the poor. Not by folly, for large numbers achieve notable success in callings where folly cannot succeed, nor by education, because the educated and the uneducated leave; not by attraction of another calling, for they enter upon all; not from dislike of their former calling, for they leave good conditions as well as bad conditions. The cause is not Canadian, not American, not British, but wider than any of these. What is it?

We are witnessing a huge migration from rural districts to cities. We have seen that migration continues uninterrupted for many years. We have seen it increase in volume years by year until it exceeds in numbers those migrations westward which overwhelmed Rome. Those huge migrations were caused by the pressure of increased population. We cannot find that cause in operation here. The populations in our rural districts are scarcely maintaining its former numbers, while the population of cities throughout civilization are greatly increased.

Yet this movement must have some great cause. Since most migrations

you would reduce the population far toward where it was 60 years ago, and the same is no doubt true of most cities.

Thus we find two branches of a single cause have been in joint operation.

The business of the farmer is mainly, almost wholly, to supply food. The business of non-farmers is to supply the other demands of humanity. Humanity, per head, requires almost exactly the same amount of food as it required 60 years ago; but the non-farmer requires to-day photographs, phonographs, moving pictures, electric light, gas light, acetylene light, railways, trams, automobiles, steamboats, power-boats, wireless telegraph, and other things which no man knew of 60 years ago. Of these things the farmer produces none. Still more, the boots he wears, the clothing, the furniture, his fuel, his fencing, his tools which he produced at home or had made in the little village are now made for him in the city factory.

This is a condition as vile as civilization, which has continued for many years in one direction at an accelerating rate and has affected the proportion in which the world has demanded its product from the farmer and from the non-farmer. And it will help to explain the force of population pressure. Suppose that all the farmers' sons had stayed on the farm, the other conditions as we have seen them, which would have built the railways, the telegraph lines, the automobiles, the reaper, mowers, binders, hay-rakes, seed drills, dustless cleaners, electric light systems? The former denizens of the city would have been busy supplying the goods they had always supplied.

It was to make all these new things that the boy left the farm. Not that he knew it was so—no one knew that, but he knew, and no one better, that all these new things made a market for his brain and his brawn. It was well for him, and it was well for us that he saw the demand and has so well succeeded in supplying it.

Has that condition of things changed? The last 15 years have produced not one invention greatly affecting the demand for labor—the automobile. It is interesting to note how great a change in the demand for labor that one article has caused. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 men in the United States alone are engaged in manufacturing automobiles, and that over 5,000,000 are directly dependent on the industry for a livelihood. The industry was unknown 15 years ago. So that all these 5,000,000 men have been drawn from those and the progeny of the "household industries." If a fair share was drawn from the farm that would account for some of the migration cityward.

There is at present in sight no other industry which promises or threatens such drafts on the supply of labor, nor anything comparable to the enormous drafts that have been made by the railway, the telegraph and the telephone. If there should be any long time without such drafts, the movement cityward would divide with the

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PRESBYTERIANS FORM ASSOCIATION

Meeting Was Held in Toronto Yesterday for Federal Union of Churches.

GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES MAY FORBID FLIGHTS Fearful That Aviators in Paris-Berlin Race May Learn Secrets of Fortifications.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—A Paris and Berlin newspaper have agreed to offer a prize for the best flight made during the coming summer in an aeroplane from Paris to Berlin.

The German military authorities are, however, somewhat fearful lest, notwithstanding the careful selection of the route and the admission of only trustworthy pilots to the competition, one or more of the aeroplanes may be driven over or forced to land near fortress. In view, therefore, of the possible danger of foreigners becoming acquainted with important military secrets, they are debating whether it may not be advisable to refuse permission for the flight to be made.

The authorities are therefore not quite convinced that the competition is arranged merely in the interest of sport, but suspect that the two nations stand for the ushering in of the Kingdom of Christ as the present movement for organized unity among there denominations merely could not.

Diamonds, Brooches and Larrings. Ash Bros. The Ball official standard watch. Jackson Bros.

Are Microbes In Your Scalp?

It Has Been Proved That Microbes Cause Baldness.

Professor Unna of Hamburg, Germany, and Dr. Sabouraud, the leading French dermatologist, discovered that a microbe causes baldness. Their theory has time and again been amply verified through research experiments carried on under the observation of eminent scientists. This microbe lodges in the sebun, which is the natural hair oil, and when permitted to flourish it destroys the hair follicles and in time the pores entirely close, the scalp gradually takes on a shiny appearance. When this happens there is no hope of the growth of hair being revived.

We have a remedy which will, we honestly believe, remove dandruff, exfoliate the scalp, promote good circulation in the scalp and around the hair roots and overcome baldness, so long as there is any life left in the hair roots.

We back up this statement with our own personal assurance that this remedy called **Revox "93"** Hair Tonic will be supplied free of all cost to the user if it fails to do as we state. It will frequently restore gray and faded hair to its original color, providing loss of color has been caused by disease; yet it is in no sense a dye.

Revox "93" Hair Tonic accomplishes these results by making every hair root, follicle and pigment gland strong and active, and by stimulating a natural flow of coloring pigment throughout the hair cells.

We exact no obligations or promises—we simply ask you to give Revox "93" Hair Tonic a thorough trial and if not satisfied tell us and we will refund the money you paid us for it. Two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain it in Edmonton only at our store, The Revox Store. A. Archibald.

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WEDNESDAY NIGHT

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THE TELEPHONE Vignette Story	THE SEPOY'S WIFE Drama
A FLAT FOR RENT Comedy	IN AND AROUND PT. ARTHUR Descriptive
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Double corner Vermilion and 12th—terms	\$2000
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Corner Lot, Namayo	\$2200
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WM. MACDAMAS EDITOR
HENRY A. ROOME MANAGER
Office of publication—37 HOWARD AVENUE, EDMONTON.
Business Phone 4511 Editorial Phone 2332

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, delivered by carrier in city \$1.00
By mail to outside points, by year 3.00

The Daily Capital is on sale regularly at the following news-stands: Alberta Hotel, Cecil Hotel, Grand Hotel, King Edward Hotel, Windsor Hotel, Dominion Hotel, Central Hotel, St. Charles Hotel, Little's Bookstore, A. C. Smith's, First Street, CALGARY—Alberta Hotel, STRATHCONA—Strathcona Investment Company. Readers of The Capital are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

BOULLON'S RECORD SHOWS FAILURE TO MAKE GOOD

In the agitation that has been raised to embarrass the city council in its action to discharge Commissioner Bouillon, the pro-Bouillonites are making great capital of the allegation that Mr. Bouillon is a first class business administrator.

It is being claimed for Mr. Bouillon that he has handled the city's affairs with wonderful dexterity, that he has saved the city money and that he has shoved the city's work ahead as it has never been pushed ahead before.

Considering that the city has three millions and a half invested in public utilities, this claim, if true, entitles Mr. Bouillon not only to the salary at which he was engaged, but to a great deal of consideration as well.

But is the claim which is being made for Mr. Bouillon justified? Have the city's affairs been well handled under Mr. Bouillon's regime? Are the public utilities in good shape at the present moment? Has he saved the city money?

An examination of the events of the past year shows that not only has Mr. Bouillon not administered the city's affairs well, but that he has so tied the city up that another year of his administration would almost certainly cost the city an immense amount of money.

The more the circumstances are looked into the more evident does it become that Mr. Bouillon is neither a good administrator nor a good organizer, nor even a good business man.

Facts too self-evident to require anything more than mere mention, show that Edmonton's ten thousand dollar beauty is not competent for the job into which he has been thrust.

Here are a very few of the things which Mr. Bouillon fell down on:

When Mr. Bouillon came into office in June of last year he found all the bylaws passed and the money voted for the street railway programme which had been outlined for the construction year of 1910. For a large part of this work the material was already ordered. Mr. Bouillon was placed in full charge, with the resources of the city at his absolute command, and with orders to complete the work without delay.

What has the city of Edmonton received from its ten thousand dollar man in this respect?

Of the four miles and a half of street railway provided in the construction plans of last spring there were three short blocks in operation when the freeze-up came in the fall last year. Since then three more blocks have been placed under operation. In all, about one-quarter of a mile.

In what condition is the rest of it?

From the corner of the penitentiary site to the exhibition grounds the rails are lying in the snow, as useless, so far as the city is concerned, as though they were still in the mine, but more costly.

From the crossing of the E. Y. & P. tracks on Twenty-fourth street to Albany avenue, rails and fastenings lie in the snow, cluttering up the road, with no chance of being used until some time next summer, before which a subway must be built under the tracks.

On Namayo avenue the city's programme called for the paving of the street from Sutherland to the Boulevard, and along the Boulevard from the head of Namayo to the head of Kinistino.

On how much of this is the city getting action for its money at the present time.

Not only has the track not been laid, but the failure to secure the necessary material for the track within reasonable time so tied up the paving that the whole of the upper end of Namayo is blocked, and it will be some time next summer before the residents have an open street in front of their residences.

Of four miles and a half of track, then, of which ten blocks are to be paved, the city's high-pressure commissioner has succeeded in getting into operation six blocks. On all the balance of the track planned the city is paying interest and sinking fund for the rails which are lying in the snow and for the pavement which is half finished.

In other words, the city gets this winter, the quarter of a mile of track which the commissioner has succeeded in getting into operation for the capital charge against the whole extension plan, making a capital charge for the section from the corner of Twenty-first to the crossing of the E. Y. & P. tracks of approximately \$400,000 a mile.

Has the city received the worth of its ten thousand in the street railway department?

Is this a display of constructive or organizing ability?

Try another department: Administration.

When Mr. Bouillon came into office last year he found to power house in a half completed condition. The walls were up but there was only a temporary roof over machinery which cost the city close to a quarter of a million dollars.

Has the roof been completed?

Mr. Bouillon visited the power house the first day he was in town, noted the roof and prepared to complete the work.

Contractors and builders stood about for months waiting for "approval" of details so trivial that for the administrator of a \$3,500,000 enterprise they were scarcely a matter for a day's delay. The whole summer was frittered away without progress until in a desperate effort to finish, long after the building season was over mechanics were working on the brick and iron very late in the fall, with the thermometer away down in the bulb and the cost away out of all proportion to what it should have been.

And was the job finished?

Not to any great extent. When summer comes around again and Mr. Bouillon has a chance to display his ability as an organizer he may be able to get the roof on the power house completed. But

not till then. He may accomplish the undertaking within one calendar year if he is allowed to stay in the city hall.

One of the great claims made for Mr. Bouillon is that he saves the city money in the cost of operation.

Down at the power house there is a contraption which is called a conveyor. To the ignorant observer it does not mean much; just a lot of iron and wheels and things. But in the internal economy of the power house it is pretty important consideration as it is designed to get the coal to the boilers at a minimum cost.

The conveyor was installed some time last summer—but it is not working.

An order for a crusher which was a necessary complement of the conveyor outfit is somewhere in the pigeon holes of the city hall to this day. It has never been placed. A set of bins which are necessary to the operation of this piece of machinery have never been completed, for some reason which has not yet become apparent in the annals of the city.

In the meantime, the coal goes to the big boilers at the power house in wheel barrows. Every wheel barrow on the job adds something to the cost of electric light in the city. The ratepayers pay for it all.

Is this the kind of administration which shows economy in operation?

Try a little outside construction for another example of capable handling:

In the election campaign of 1909 the Namayo avenue ditch became such a pressing topic that candidates promised that the ditch would be properly tiled and filled.

About the same time ratepayers in the extreme west end commenced to ask for sewer and water extensions.

How did they come out?

When Mr. Bouillon came into office the construction department was placed solely and exclusively under his charge. It was his to give the orders and have them carried out.

On the Namayo ditch, after a summer had been allowed to slip by without anything having been accomplished, tenders were let in October with the proviso that the work was to be completed in November.

Did anyone else ever expect to move earth in November in this country, except with dynamite?

When freeze-up came a scant one-third of the contract had been completed. This job, like many others, is a serial which will be continued next year.

And how did the west end fare?

Home builders who had purchased property in the Groat estate and other adjoining territory, built last summer on the understanding that the sewer and water was to be at their doors before the winter came on and that they would be able to live in comfort.

Today there are hundreds of feet of ditch open, where the contractors were driven away by the snow and frost when winter set in—but there are few services installed.

Is this a sign of competency on the part of the city's administrative and constructive head?

And while Mr. Bouillon is busy arranging theatricals for the delectation of the city council and inspiring editorials for the Journal, what provision is being made for the year 1912?

For the street railway many new cars will be necessary when spring opens up. The necessity was recognized early last summer. The ordering was taken over by Mr. Bouillon, so that he could give the matter his special attention. In July, 1910, four cars were ordered from the Preston Car Company and ten from the Ottawa Car Company. In November it was discovered that there was no time limit in the order placed for the cars.

If the Preston Company and the Ottawa company are not rushed with orders they may turn out the cars for next May and June. But if it does not happen to suit their convenience to do so, they may deliver them in their own good time. They have the order safe, and the city can wait. The city has no recourse.

Is this a demonstration of business sagacity?

Last summer, when the rainy season came the street railway tracks were almost afloat from the end of the paving to the packing plant, and from the turn out at Jasper avenue and Ninth to Whyte avenue.

By dint of strenuous effort the system was kept running while the ties sloshed about in the mud. At fair time last year the motormen carried shovels and when they could not make the wheels go round any more, got out and shovelled the mud out of the works.

This year miles of the track must be ballasted with gravel or the system will stop.

Has Mr. Bouillon made arrangements covering the necessity?

Today is the 25th of February, less than one month from the time when the sleighing will break up, and not one load of gravel has been hauled to any point in the street railway to ballast the track when the rainy season comes.

Is this foresight in the handling of the city's affairs?

The claim that is being made by those who believe that Mr. Bouillon is necessary to the city's salvation is that the city must have a man who has absolute control, so that he can put the city's affairs on a business basis.

Mr. Bouillon has had absolute control for eight months. It is not on record that the city council ever denied him a cent in the fulfilment of any of his plans, and it is not shown that anyone has tied his hands. He was free, if he had the organizing ability, to turn the whole machinery of the city loose and get the work which was to his hand cleaned up. There was no sprag in his wheel; no hindrance to his activities; no limit to his authority. Nothing could hold him back except his incapacity to rise as an organizer and meet a large situation.

Is his record as an administrator good? Has he been worth the ten thousand? Were all the other civic employees wrong and was he right? Was the friction which was created within the service caused because the superintendents did not know their business, or was it because the commissioner did not know his?

The ratepayers who have been clamoring for the reinstatement of Mr. Bouillon in order that the city may get a business administration would do well to first take a look back over the events of the past year and assure themselves that it is a good administration that they have been getting up to date.

Is the council justified in discharging Mr. Bouillon?

Entirely outside of the fact that his peculiarities of character are such as would render his abilities nugatory, and of the fact that

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he had deliberately insulted the council and outraged the dignity of the city's elected representatives, the council could undoubtedly, if they so desired, find many incidents to show that Mr. Bouillon is not the man for the job.

The plain fact of the matter is that Mr. Bouillon has not made good.

MR. MONTGOMERY FAILS TO PRODUCE HIS AFFIDAVIT

Mr. George S. Montgomery, the prime charge maker of the pro-Bouillon forces, has reneged.

In his letter to the press, coupled with a mention of prison bars and such like, he says that: "in the course of his business the writer has obtained considerable damaging evidence against several parties connected and formerly connected with the city," which evidence he offered in the public press to prove.

Mr. Montgomery now says that he did not mean that there was any graft. Perish the thought. Mr. Montgomery had no idea of anything of the kind.

What Mr. Montgomery offers to bet \$10,000 he could prove is that at some date which he does not specify, the city lost money through the incompetency of some of its employees.

Mr. Montgomery really should not startle the community with any such false alarms. People who, in the expectation of seeing some damning affidavit produced, have keyed themselves up to a most excruciating tension, and who suddenly find that there is nothing there but a retreating shadow, are likely to think unkind things of Mr. Montgomery.

It is true that the mayor called Mr. Montgomery's hand with uncompromising suddenness. But if Mr. Montgomery had the goods he should have produced.

Mr. Montgomery should either produce his affidavit or go way back and sit down.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

February 25
1712—Frederick I. of Prussia, died.
Born July 22, 1657.
1723—Sir Christopher Wren, who designed St. Paul's Cathedral, died.
Born Oct. 20, 1632.
1783—First United States bank chartered.
1812—American ship "Hornet" captured the British sloop of war "Peacock."
1831—Jane G. Austin, noted author, born in Worcester, Mass. Died in Boston, March 30, 1894.
1863—Congress passed a conscription bill, for men between 18 and 45.
1863—Abraham Lincoln premier of England, succeeding the Earl of Derby.
1901—United States Steel Corporation incorporated.
1910—The Chinese Government deposited the Dalai Lama of Tibet and ordered the election of his successor.

"THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY"

George Turner
George Turner, former United States senator from Washington and one of the United States consuls in the Newfoundland fisheries case recently tried at the Hague, was born at Edina, Minn., Feb. 25, 1856, and received his education in the common schools. In his early career he was a resident of Alaska, where he served as United States marshal from 1876 to 1880. In the latter year he removed to Washington Territory, where he was appointed to the supreme court bench and subsequently served as a member of the convention that framed the state constitution. In 1897 he was elected to the United States senate by the people's party organization. On the conclusion of his service in the senate in 1902 Mr. Turner was appointed a member of the Alaska boundary tribunal, which settled the Alaska boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

GOTCH IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The first world's heavy weight wrestling championship match since Gotch defeated Zyzsko last spring will be held at a local theatre here on March 9, when Gotch will wrestle George Eberg, the Swiss champion for the world title, best two out of three.

ARE PROBING ALLEGED GRAFT IN ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25.—The Illinois committee of the Illinois general assembly, appointed to investigate the scandals of the last legislative session, began its hearings today. Among the first witnesses summoned to testify are States Attorneys Burke of Springfield and Wayman of Chicago, who were instrumental in securing indictments against some of the alleged grafters.

REAL INVESTMENTS

Some Good Buys in City Property

TODAY'S SPECIAL.

Five-room house on Seventh St. between Nelson & Churchill \$1,000
BUSINESS AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTIES.

Fifty feet on Rice, opposite market, and cornering lane . . . \$30,000
Lot on First Street, running through to Queens, near new market \$12,000

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

Lot on Sixteenth St., between Jasper & Victoria . . . \$2,500
Semi-view lot on Fifteenth St. . . \$2,000
Lot on Peace Avenue, in Groat Estate, Box 150 . . . \$1,500
Lot 30, Block 18, on Griesbach St., just off Namayo, cornering lane. A snap at . . . \$1,200
Four-room house in Block 50, Groat on Twenty-seventh St. Also Chicken House . . . \$950

NAMAYO AVENUE.

House and lot, south of boulevard . . . \$2,500
Two lots in Block 8, Norwood \$1,000
One lot in Block 1 . . . \$1,300
One lot in Block 12 . . . \$945
One lot in Block 2, Norwood Extension . . . 580

LE MARCHAND MANSION.

If you are looking for a house, don't forget the LeMarchand Mansion. Suites are now being completed and will be ready for occupation at any time. Rents from \$40 to \$110 per month.

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All modern 8-roomed House on Sixteenth St. . . . \$4,950
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Eight-roomed house, all modern, on Sixteenth St. \$5,000

All modern 7-roomed Bungalow on Fifteenth St. . . \$6,000
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Ten-roomed House, all modern, on Sixteenth St. . . \$6,200

All modern 8-roomed house on Thirteenth St. . . . \$6,500

Six-roomed house on Fifteenth St., all modern . . \$6,000
\$2,000 cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

Fourteen St., all modern 8-roomed house, new . . \$5,700

Groat Estate, Twenty-fourth St., seven-roomed house, all modern . . . \$4,000

Jasper Place, nine-roomed house, new, with stable, bathroom, furnace, Groat Estate, seven-roomed cottage, all modern . . \$3,500
\$1,000 Cash.

Inglewood

Inglewood, lot in Block 53 \$650
\$285 Cash.

Inglewood, lot in Block 46 \$750
Half Cash.

Inglewood, Five lots in Bk. 15 \$2,000

Inglewood, two lots in block 56 \$1,200
\$255 Cash.

Inglewood, lot in Bk. 48 . . \$600
\$265 Cash.

Inglewood, Corner lot in Bk. 52 \$700
One Third Cash.

Inglewood, Two lots in Bk. 27 \$625
Half Cash.

Inglewood, lot in Bk. 22 . . \$525
Half Cash.

Jasper Place

Jasper Place—Lots on McKay Avenue \$800
Half Cash.

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Original Parkdale Subdivision

STRATHCONA

Announcement

The Parkdale Subdivision in the City of Strathcona will be offered for sale on Tuesday, February 28th.

Prices range from \$225 to \$400 per lot. Terms, One-quarter Cash; 6, 12 and 18 months. Property right in the heart of Strathcona. Ten to 20 minutes walk from Strathcona post office—five blocks from Whyte Avenue, two miles from the corner of Jasper and First Edmonton. Water, sewer, light, telephone; schools within five minutes' walk. Park within 1,000 feet. A genuine residence subdivision. Applications have preference in the order in which they are received.

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FADS AND FASHIONS

New York, Feb. 25.—During the past few seasons fashion has brought many odd and freakish things, some even of appalling ugliness, but these caricatures were to be found almost exclusively in French fashion papers and in the display windows of certain shops catering to women eager for novelty. Women of taste and refinement kept aloof from the most extreme styles and in really good society freakish and out-of-style are everywhere tabooed. Aside from these extreme vagaries, present modes offer many picturesque and charming elements.

The fashionable figure is more supple than it once was. That is something to be truly thankful for. The stout woman, stuffy boarded up in straight front corsets, which make her figure something with little resemblance to nature's original design, is still to be seen, but she is not in the fashion so far as she is concerned and the corset makers are gradually changing their ideals and methods and gradually force the change upon their customers. Women are still to be of the straight front type, but they are not to slope back.

case and freedom, a result which may be obtained through tubed corsets or elastic inserts in the corsets and clever corset laces without going to the extreme of eliminating the corset altogether. As a matter of fact the modish figure is sandy natural, though some of the clothes draped over it distort it and make it seem absurd, and the woman who can't or won't reduce her hips will find the prescribed lines trying.

The dressmakers already have in hand quantities of one-piece frothing frocks in silk which will give service under coats now if required, and will be ready for warm spring days. Some of those are in figured tulle, but the best looking so far seem to be in the plain dark silks of the crepe or dull satin order. A small little black frock of this kind, finishing at the throat line with only a little detachable collar of net lace or lingerie, showing above the black or nude with a Dutch or other turn-down collar, and a general air of tailored simplicity, will be an exceedingly practical and comfortable asset for spring and summer, and a coat to match will make the frock still more useful. There are many coats and skirts of black satin or satin crepe in making too, with a fair sprinkling of similar silks in very dark blues and browns.

The black and white models multiply so that the combination suit fair to be as popular in the spring and summer as it has been during the winter, only in most of the summer frocks the white naturally predominates, the black being the relieving color, while in winter frocks the order was reversed. Some of the prettiest things of this kind are in fine white cotton

voile or marquisette effectively embroidered in black, but there are simple French lawn and linen tub frocks whose note of black is cleverly introduced through the use of white and black materials as trimmings.

Never were the inexpensive cotton stuffs prettier and there are innumerable models both charming and simple. Each year brings better value in the tub frock of this type and there are makers who specialize in well made but severely simple frocks of gingham, dimity, lawn, linen, etc., at very reasonable prices.

The new dimities deserve special mention, for in color and design they are prettier than they ever were before. The same may be said of the ginghams and even the percales, usually regarded as practical and serviceable rather than chic, have taken on such distinctness of color and design that they make most desirable summer frocks for hard wear.

White serge is as popular as ever. Every year, when the Southern season comes around this material soon begins to assume an importance which it retains until late in the autumn, and indeed, in some cases through the entire year. The manufacturers have various names for the many fancy weaves of soft white wool, but the general public is prone to lump them all under the name of serge, excepting only a few distinct weaves.

There are innumerable effective weaves in white wool among the new ones. Every imaginable change is rung upon diagonals and herringbone stripes and basket weaves and loose woven homespun effects, and the very fine soft twills are popular too, particularly in connection with the simple one-piece frocks for which the looser and rougher weaves are a little heavy. Still lighter than the fine serges are the white wools of the voile and dimities and marquisette family, eminently practical for summer frocks,

BILLIONAIRE IS ALMOST UNKNOWN

Frederick Meyerhauser Practically Controls the Lumber Trade of the United States.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25.—Although Frederick Meyerhauser, the billionaire lumberman, who is reported critically ill at Pasadena, Cal., has made his home in St. Paul for many years he is almost as little known to the people of this city as to the public in general. And this despite the fact that he is believed to be the richest man in the United States, richer probably by some millions of dollars than John D. Rockefeller, whose name is synonymous for riches in almost every part of the civilized world. Meyerhauser, with his timber land possessions aggregating 20,000,000 acres, is said to be worth close to \$1,250,000, at the present rate of advance in lumber is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The personality of Frederick Meyerhauser is little known. He is a recluse and seldom crosses the ocean. He has never shared his secrets. His home life in this city is quiet and simple. Even those to whom he is best known he is a living puzzle, an enigma, a mystery.

Born at Neidersulheim, a hamlet in southern Germany, in 1824, he worked as a farm laborer until his eighteenth year, when he made up his mind to seek his fortune in a land where freedom played a more prominent part than it did in southern Germany at that time. So in 1842, accompanied by his mother and sisters, he crossed the ocean and settled first in Erie, Pa., he found work in a brewery, but migrated four years later to Rock Island, Ill., where he got employment at \$1 a day piling staves in a sawmill. In a little more than a year he owned the mill. In a fellow-laborer at the mill, F. C. A. Denckmann, Meyerhauser found a fellow-countryman, destined in after years to be a close ally in all his schemes and enterprises. Together they bought the other men out of the business, and soon found themselves free of debt and with enough capital to enable them to strike out with boldness and confidence.

From the time he acquired his first sawmill until the present the life of Mr. Meyerhauser has been a slow, unceasing, steady grind of buying timber, clearing, sawing, at a profit, and then acquiring still larger tracts. He first visited Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he discovered lands, rich in timber, that could be purchased for a few cents an acre. He and his partner bought the lands. Sawmills were constructed and money began to roll in fast.

Mr. Meyerhauser, as the leading spirit in the partnership, created the little known and mysterious "Weyerhaeuser syndicate" which soon was acknowledged by the lumber world to be the most powerful factor in the trade. The Mississippi River Boom and Logging Company, of which he was elected president in the early eighties, has always been the base of his known transactions.

Master of the marvellous forests in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and in Washington and other states in the far northwest, Meyerhauser in time came to control most of the logging done on the Mississippi. He was able to fix the price of logs, the price of handling them on the rivers, the price of sawing them, and the price of the finished product.

And in all this, he shunned publicity like the Grand Llama of Tibet. Though possessed apparently of an unquenchable ambition, he has never made a display of his wealth. The simple life of his earlier days had satisfied him and his family. He has never cared for yachts, automobiles, fast horses and other luxuries common to the millionaire class. His four sons all received excellent educations, but were obliged to work in the lumber camps and go through the mills, as their father did before them.

RIVER HAS NOT BEEN FROZEN OVER THIS YEAR

Considerable Speculation as to Why There is Open Strip Along North Bank

OLD TIMERS PROPOUND NUMBER OF THEORIES

Open Space is a Constant Menace to Teamsters—Refuse Oil from Power House Real Cause for Stream Not Freezing from Bank to Bank.

Why does not the Saskatchewan river freeze?

It has not frozen over this year. Along the north bank there is a stretch of open water some four hundred yards long and from twenty to fifty feet wide.

"When a river does not freeze there is some easily seen reason for its not doing so," said an old timer who lives right on the bank. "The weather may be too warm or the current may be too swift, but these are easily seen and continued. In this case neither of these explanations apply. The current is not too swift and the weather has certainly been as cold as it has

ever been here and yet the river has not frozen."

But if he had examined the river a little more closely he would have found a very good reason for the remarkable phenomenon. Covering the surface of the open water there is a seam of oil swirling and dumping and swimming in the sunlight. It has been that way all winter. In the very cold spell the oily part of the river close to the bridge froze, but farther up it never closed up.

The open river is a constant danger to the teamsters travelling up the ice. The road from Clover Bar runs to the south of the water and immediately below the bridge it crosses to the north bank to go up the hill to the city. The teams have to pass just below the open water and during the past week several loads have broken through. Last Tuesday a Clover Bar farmer with a load of barley broke through, losing his whole load which was yesterday fished out, sack by sack. The barley is destroyed and the man and team were in great danger.

An examination of the river bank close to the power house shows that there is almost a stream of oil from that building to the water of the river. The refuse and lubricant from the machinery is allowed to run away down the bank onto the water and for a long distance it may be seen swirling on the surface. To a smaller extent the same is true of the brewery a few hundred yards below the power house. Warm water and oil covers the water and it cannot freeze.

Telephone girls of Philadelphia are planning the formation of a union to better their condition.

A bill has been introduced in the New York state legislature, limiting a policeman's day to eight hours.

A scheme to regulate the output in time of strike has been adopted by the "International" Congress in Europe.

In France about 400,000 workers belong to unions affiliated with or federated with the Confederation Generale du Travail.

Bricklayers and stonemasons of Minneapolis and St. Paul are making a united effort to secure the Saturday half holiday.

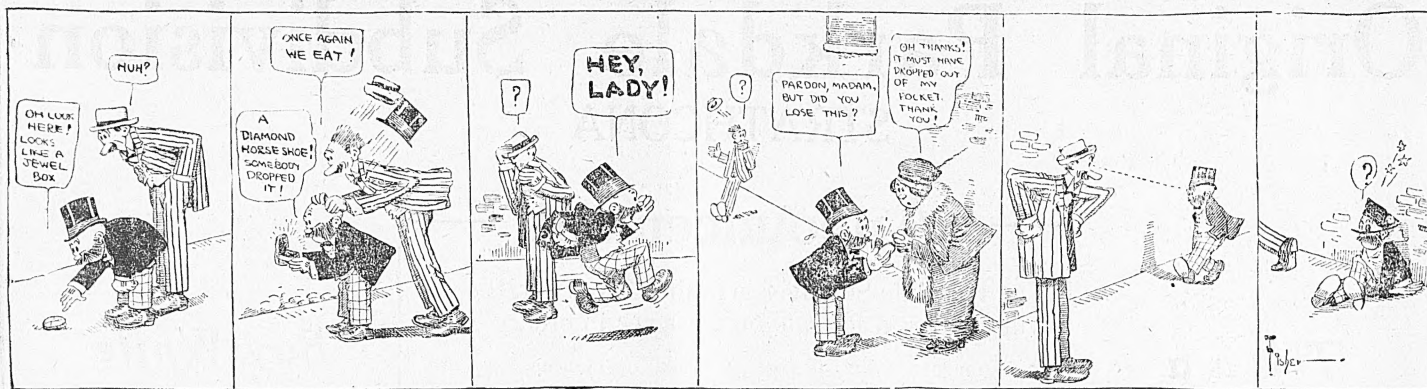
In Sweden the printers have decided to start a new feature in the financial part of trade unionism. This is a strike guarantee fund.

In the United States, especially in the State of Pennsylvania, there is no union label more counterfeited than that of the cigar makers.

The headquarters of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen will not be removed to Cleveland for at least three years, according to A. H. Hawley, secretary of the organization.

Good Luck and Hard Luck Overtake Jeff at the Same Time

By "Bud" Fisher



BASEBALL PUZZLING WINNIPEG

FANS THERE ARE WONDERING WHERE THEY ARE GOING TO GET OFF AT THIS YEAR.

That Edmonton and Calgary are not the only cities in the universe wondering to-day where they are to get off at in a baseball way the coming season is shown by the anxious queries being expressed in Winnipeg. The Press, of that city, in a recent issue, criticises the situation as follows:

Winnipeg baseball fans are wondering what kind of professional ball they will have next season. Though the winter sports are still in full swing, the approach of the season is awaited with eagerness, joy, hope and all the other things conventionally felt by diamond devotees at this time of the year. There exists, however, a dread of uncertainty, for they would like to know very soon just where "they are at." This seems to be the feeling also throughout the cities in the west, and it will be a few weeks yet before it will be definitely known what kind of a league Winnipeg will figure in. James Bell, business manager of the Winnipeg club, and Bill Morrow, playing manager of the Brandon club, will leave to-day or to-morrow on an important mission to the south in an endeavor to form an international league. Though this kind of an organization looks very feasible to local patrons of the game, it is not likely it will go through, this year at least. The big trouble will no doubt be encountered in securing Duluth and Superior to break away from the Minnesota-Wisconsin league, and without these cities in the newly planned organization it would hardly prove a success. At this distance it looks like a four club league composed of Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Edmonton for next season.

DEACON A GOOD SPORT

Deacon White made a great hit by being himself and not allowing any one to say he was sure about the result in Calgary. His attitude leads the Calgary Albertan to remark: "Deacon White is a good loser. Instead of going back to Edmonton and hectoring about losing the games down here, he has gone back and without making a lot of excuses just says that the Deaks had had luck and lost, but that there would be a different tale when the local players go to Edmonton."

SHOULD BE RAISING SOME, THESE CONTESTS

What should prove to be the most excellent and exciting curling matches are listed as two specials for this afternoon on ice five and six of the Capital rink when the Scar Douches will meet the Cheekies. The trophy of the match will consist of two sacks of flour, to be donated to a hospital, and all of the Capital rink enthusiasts are busy figuring on the chances of the contestants. The rinks will be: M. McVie, of the Granite, vs. Simpson, of the Capital; Dr. McQueen, of the Granite, vs. McGowan, of the Capital.



EARL HARVEY

The Crack Canadian Youngster, Who is Fast, and is Expected to Make a Record in the Skating World.

One of the events that is exciting great interest for the skating races to-night at the Thistle rink is that between women. Quite a few entries have been received for this race. The entry lists for the other races are large and the sport should be good.

"Happy" Hogan has just signed up another outsider. He is Marcus Nelson, who hit .316 for Stockton in the California State league. Nelson tied the team at 200 pounds.

EDMONTON LOSES THE FIT REFORM TROPHY

FOLLOWING TIE AT 2-2 IN FIRST GAME, STETTLER SCORES 3-TO-1 VICTORY AND CARRIES AWAY JEWELRY—OVERCOMES HANDICAP OF FIRST HALF BY COMING THROUGH WITH SPLENDID HOCKEY IN THE SECOND AND SWEEPING LOCAL TEAM OFF ITS FEET—VISITORS CARRY AWAY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN WAGERS—PRESENT HOLDERS OF CUP ARE GAME SPORTSMEN AND EDMONTON PLAYERS GAVE WAY TO WORTHY FOES—VISITORS WILL CHALLENGE FOR STANLEY CUP.

Skunked!

Score was 3-1.

Edmonton on short end.

Stettler on the long end.

Edmonton scored 1's one in the first half.

Stettler obtained 1's three in the second half, two of them in the last fifteen seconds of play.

So long, Fit Reform trophy, how we long to see you so—but you're going to damned good sportsman, so that somewhat appeases Edmonton's grief.

Radical supporters of the defender can offer apologies by the score, but coming down to brass tacks, these excuses should be brushed aside. An acknowledgment made that the best team won.

Hay Miller, the butt of cynical criticism in the first game, proved that unlike Jeffries and Battling Nelson, he is one man who DID "come back." Apologies for anything we've said, Hay, old chap!

Edmonton outplayed itself in the first half in order to keep Stettler from scoring. After the challenges tied the score, like fighters who fear a knockout punch, the team stalled.

for wind and time, which was denied.

There remained but five minutes to play when Jack Winchester broke a skate and this occasioned a delay of two minutes. When play was resumed, things were somewhat lively. Then Stettler became attacked with a fit of singlets, coupled with several shakes of poppetis, aided by symptoms of tobacco, and there was nothing to it but the shouting—for Stettler.

There are three excuses to offer for the defeat of Edmonton—some of the boys hoisted the puck too strenuously; others played individualism too ambitiously, and Stettler attended to general hockey too assiduously.

The game was one of hard checking and splendid combination work at times, but all chances of really fast work was eliminated by the fact that the ice was heavy and sticky.

There was joy in Rootersville in the first half when Edmonton, with two men penalized, played the Stettler fellows off their feet. Why there was nothing to it but—then, the pipe went out.

The Stettler supporters are reported to have cleaned up several thousands and dollars as a result of the final victory of the home team. Well, here's looking at you.

Douglass played a magnificent game

in spots. The pain must be slipped to young Franks. For nerve, that boy would be the best at some beef tea concern could gather up to expound. No Stettler man was too big for Franks to tackle.

Owing to a number of flagrant over-sights and blunders, many are of the opinion that one of the most appropriate little ballads rendered by some of the spectators went: "O-S-T-I-G-A-N Spells—PUNK." Maybe this is somewhat harsh on the judge of play but it must be stated truthfully that in several instances wherein Stettler players were the offenders he seemed to wear smug glasses.

That Jack Winchester is entitled to all of the pie things that were said on every side as to his playing. He stopped them right and left, high and low. He got some with his feet, some with his hands, many with his body and a few with his head. In fact, close observers are authority for the statement that the only way Jack failed to get them was with his teeth.

Pete Burley acquitted himself ably—whatever that is—in the difficult role of referee.

Jack Winchester's style of playing reminded the Torontonians among the spectators of the time when he was the popular goal-keeper of the famous Marlboro's.

NOW, ON THE SQUARE, ISN'T THIS A FUNNY SORT OF LIFE?

The province of Quebec is in fear that Ontario will organize a big lacrosse league and that it will lose such good cities as Ottawa and Toronto. Can't blame Quebec for not wishing to be deprived of a great source of revenue.

Tommy Burns is certainly in need of a lunacy examination when he comes out with a challenge at this time to Jack Johnson in behalf of Jack Lester. This Lester beat Muldoon, and few sports would ever have heard of Muldoon had he not been beaten by Lester.

Lester is all right for the "tank towns" in the prize-fighting game right now—and may become a champion at this time—when he is compared to Johnson at this time would be similar to an attempt to draw a comparison between an undertaker and this live-one, Murphy, in the real estate game.

Boxing is experiencing a revival in California and a movement is on foot to legalize twenty round contests. Here's a whooper that it is successful.

Jack Johnson is said to have argued his own case when brought before a justice on a charge of speeding. First thing the sporting world knows, the

E. D. MONTON



How to the line, Let the Chips Fall Where They Drop.

legal profession, he will become a shy-

ster. And down with those gooks

HERE'S THE WAY STARS ARE BOWLING

The official averages of the players of the Olympic Bowling League, as compiled by Secretary Simonson, including the games played on Thursday night, are as follows:

Player	Pl.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Gilford	9	7	2	777
Grant	9	4	5	666
Belcher	9	4	5	666
Watson	9	4	5	666
Burd	9	4	5	666
Carmichael	9	4	5	666
Pirie	9	4	5	666
White	9	4	5	666
Harmer	9	4	5	666
West	9	4	5	666
Halshaw	9	4	5	666
Smith, A. G.	9	4	5	666
Fraser	9	4	5	666
Gordon	9	4	5	666
King, E.	9	4	5	666

Gilford	4786	27	37	172.2
Grant	4216	24	37	170.6
Belcher	5269	30	50	175.6
Watson	4188	26	41	172.6
Burd	3277	19	25	172.3
Carmichael	2569	15	28	171.2
Pirie	171	1	1	171.
White	3244	21	37	168.7
Harmer	4010	24	41	168.3
West	3515	21	40	167.3
Halshaw	3068	18	41	164.1
Smith, A. G.	496	3	3	165.3
Fraser	3161	21	45	161.9

FOR STANLEY CUP

Although what success will attend their efforts is problematical, it was generally understood among loyal supporters of the Stettler team last night that a challenge for the Stanley Cup would be entered. As to the matter of financing the trip should the challenge be accepted, it was stated that no difficulty would be experienced.

DENIES HE DEMANDED CASH DOWN

CHRIS McKENNY SAYS HE MERELY TENDERED HIS SERVICES TO EDMONTON TEAM.

Declaring that he is an amateur and does not want to professionalize himself, but that rather than see Edmonton "stuck" he would have sacrificed himself, Chris McKenny emphatically denies that there was any "hold up" on his part towards the Edmonton hockey club in connection with the Fit Reform trophy games. In conversation over the telephone with the sporting editor of The Capital last night, Mr. McKenny stated that he had been practising with the Edmonton team to keep in shape should his services have been required; that he had never been asked to play and that he had never requested money from the club leaders.

Mr. McKenny declared that he had told Mr. Winchester that he did not want to play professional hockey but that if it came to a pinch, he would not hesitate to professionalize himself to help Edmonton in the trophy games.

CAPITAL RINK RESULTS

The results at the Capital rink last night were:

Thom, 11, Swaisland 14.

Thom 11, Swaisland 14.

Morris 9, Nairn 11.

Simpson 12, Gillespie 11.

CAPITAL CITY DRAWS

The draws at the Capital City rink to-night are:

Jeillett vs. Young.

Walthridge vs. D. S. McKenzie.

Archibald vs. McDonald.

Fraser vs. McDonald.

Thompson vs. Turnbull.

EXPECT FINE BASKETBALL

Everybody is hoisting for the big basketball match at the Y.M.C.A. Monday night between the Wanderers and the Normans in the Big Three League, and if the game is not a corker there will be great disappointment.

WINNIPEG IS SLIPPING.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—Telegrams received here yesterday state negotiations are on for the purchase of two franchises in the Minny League, which would afford opportunity for their transfer to Winnipeg and Brandon. In such an event, the so-called Fidler league, with Edmonton, Calgary, Brandon and Winnipeg, goes up in smoke.

RENEW BEATS OTTAWA.

Renfrew, Feb. 25.—The Ottawa hockey team, champions for 1911 of the National Hockey Association, met its first defeat this season last night, when the Renfrew seven vanquished them 8 to 7. The score was tied three times and the match was without a doubt the most exciting ever played at Renfrew.

CRICKETERS ORGANIZE

Following the policy laid down at the time the Western Canada Cricket association was organized, the Manitoba Cricket association was organized at Winnipeg, and as a result the three prairie provinces are now in line and will form the W.C.C.A.

NOTICE!

at any Time
at any Place
on all Occasions

Webster's Clear Havana Cigars

Head the Procession in the
Smoke Line.

Get into Line and Smoke, up.

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